

Zika virus prevention

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Office of Public Health and Wildlife Health Branch



Zika virus is an emerging mosquito-borne disease that can cause illnesses in some people and has been linked to birth defects in babies infected during pregnancy. Zika virus is spread by exotic *Aedes* mosquito species that have become established in this part of the country. This virus can also be transmitted sexually, or from a pregnant woman to her fetus. Symptoms likely start 3-14 days after infection and include fever, joint aches, and red eyes. Only 1 in 5 people infected will get sick, and symptoms are mild and get better on their own.

The mosquitoes that spread Zika virus prefer to bite during the day, feed on humans, and breed in artificial habitat such as standing water in tires, flower pots, or other man-made sources. The best way to prevent this virus from becoming established in an area is to prevent these non-native mosquitoes from biting you or breeding. Natural habitats such as streams and rivers or places without significant human populations are not good places for these mosquitoes to survive or breed, so help keep our park healthy to help keep Zika out!

Help Prevent Zika Virus



Aedes mosquitoes are most likely to bite during the day. They prefer to feed on humans and are rarely found in natural habitats.



Wear insect repellent with DEET, PICARIDIN, IR3535 or Oil of Lemon Eucalyptus.



Remove standing water from around buildings to stop mosquitoes from breeding: think tires, pots, bird feeders.